श्री ईश दत्त यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैडम मेरे स्पेशल मेंशन का क्या हुआ ?

उपसभापति : स्पेशल मेंशन जवाब के बाद होंगे । मेरे पास लिस्ट में ऐसा ही लिखा है ।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : मेरा नाम आपने बोल दिया था ।

उपसभापति : मुझे पता नहीं था । सेक्रेटेरियेट ने कहा कि पहले जवाब होगा । वाइसचेयरमैन ने यही अनाउन्स किया था । I am following that.

श्री राज मोहन गांधी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैडम, मुझे भी रेज करने का मौका दीजिये ।

उपसभापति : अभी होम मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं हैं । जब वे हों तब रेज करिये । I cannot answer that question.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Madam Chairperson, I have to reply to that. First of all, may I just say a few words? Please do not take it personally. I did not mean it that way. It is only a question of a certain idea which I do not like. You may also have your own ideas. That is all.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Your statement categorises him ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: It is a question of ideology. That is all. I know it. I have done it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Can you say it is parlimenatary etiquette to say you are ashamed ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I cannot be ashamed about you. I can never be because I have the highest regard ...(*Interruptions*). This is not the thing. I said it only of an idea. That is all.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: What is the idea?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: How can we go backwards? That is all.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: You categorically said, 'some people'.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. He explained that he talked about the idea. Te may not like it. (*Interruption*). He said he did not mean any derogation of Members. He has said it. I have heard him.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Take it easy. That was not the idea. Let us march forwards, not backwards.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION on the havoc caused by the recent earthquake in Northern part of the country, particularly in the Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Madam, I have heard and noted points. My colleague here noted all the points because I was also to reply in the other House regarding natural calamities, about the flood and cyclone calamities. So I was, for sometime, absent from this House. But I have noted down all the points and I know the agony which every Member has expressed about that. I can share that. I really feel sorry about what has happened to my people, to my brethren who are still suffering due to the onset of winter. I can give a categorical recount of what has happened there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: (West Bengal): Madam, is the Minister replying about the recent earthquake in UP?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMN: Yes, that is listed.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM (Andhra Pradesh): What about the points raised by Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta? (*Interruptions*). I thought he is telling something about that. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Madam Deputy Chairman, I already replied to him that this is a question of our ideologicol difference about a certain idea. That is all right. I do not mean anything against you or anybody else. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Can you do it as a Minister when the Prime Minister promised consideration?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I can have my opinion about certain things. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Can you state it publicly? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I can have my own opinion. It doesn't matter. I can differ from you. It is a democratic way of life. That is all. Don't worry. Don't take this too seriously. Let us have a democratic process. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: This is no democracy. This is total anarchy.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Madam, this was something unprecedented. An earthquake occurred in the very early hours of October 20, 1991 in West Uttar Pradesh hills with the following epicentral parameters:

Time of origin	0253 IST
Epicentre	80.75° N.78. 8S °E
Magnitude	6.6 on the Richter Scale
Focal Depth	Shallow (12km)

Indian Meteorological Department's seismological observatory at Delhi has recorded 58 after-shocks till 28th November, 1991. It is quite likely that some more aftershocks may still be recorded till the aftershock activity decays. However, there is already a perceptible decline in the number and magnitude of the after-shocks.

While the vulnerable zones have been delineated on the basis of past data, there is no technique available at present anywhere in the world which can forecast space and timewise, the occurrence of earthquakes. Many claims appear in media from time to time but these are too general to be of any useable value. Further, most of these claims are not found to be correct even in general terms.

Earthquake related damage depends on many factors and the magnitude of the earthquake is only one of these factors. For example, the Indo-Burma Border earthquake of August 6, 1988 was of high magnitude (7.2) as compared to the magnitude (6.5) of the Indo-Nepal Border earthquake of August 21, 1988. But the former caused no damage whereas the latter resulted in serious devastation. The resulttant damage depends on the focal depth, nature of soil, type of buildings and structures, population density and time of occurrence, that is, night or day. That also count because during night, people are inside their house and lifewise, the damage is more.

The impact of earthquake of 20th October, 1991 was felt more severely in Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh. Its impact was also felt in the adjoining northern States of Punjab, Har-

yana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Delhi. It caused extensive damage in the Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh particularly in the districts of Uttarkashi, Tehri and Chamoli. It also caused some minor damage in the districts of Nainital, Pauri Garhwal and Dehradun. Himachal Pradesh Government reported death of one person, injury to six persons and some damage to three houses. The State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Delhi did not report any damage.

The exact details of damage are still being assessed by the State Government of U.P. I will come to that aspect at a later stage. Since no damge has taken place on account of this earthquake in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Delhi, the question of seeking assistance by these States and Union Territories for this purpose does not arise. In the State of Himachal Pradesh only insignificant damage has taken place and, therefore, the State Government did not seek any Central assistance as the funds under the Calamity Relief Fund were readily available with them to provide relief to the affected people. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh is still making the assessment of loss and preparing detailed memorandum for seeking the additional Central assistance.

Immediately on occurrence of the earthquake, the Union Government deputed a team of senior officer of various Central Government Departments on 21st October 1991 to have the first hand information about the impact of the earthquake, relief measures being undertaken by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and immediate assistance required by them to meet the situation. The report submitted by the team was preliminary in nature. The team, besides indicating the preliminary estimates to the damage, suggested immediate assistance to be provided for repair of the damaged roads, telecommunications and power systems. The team also suggested that the Department of Earthquake Engineering of Roorkee University may be associated in assessing the damage to the buildings and their restoration. Another Reconnaissance Team went on the 4th December, 1991 under the leadership of the Central Relief Commissioner to take stock of the relief operations.

Keeping in view the significant damage caused by the earthquake in Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh, the Prime Minister visited the affected areas on 23-10-1991. I also visited the affected areas on 3-11-1991. Before the visit of the Prime Minister and the Agriculture Minister, Shri Salman Khursheed, the Union Deputy Minister of Commerce has also visited the affected areas on 21st October, 1991.

The policy for financing the relief expenditure is based on the recommendations made by the Finance Commissions set up from time to time by the Government of India. The existing scheme of financing the relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission. As recommended by the Commission, a Calamity Relief Fund has been constituted for each State with an allocated amount, of which 75 per cent is contributed by the Central Government non-plan grant in four quarterly instalments and the balance 25 per cent by the State Governments from their own resources. There is an annual allocation of Rs. 804 crores in the CRF consisting of Rs. 603 crores Central contribution and Rs. 201 crores States' contribution. The Ninth Finance Commission while recommending the State-wise annual allocation under the CRF had taken into account the average of the ceilings of expenditure approved for management of natural calamities during the last ten years. State-wise details of allocations, I will tell you later on. The State-level committees headed by the Chief Secretaries of the States

are competent to decide on all matters connected with the relief expenditure including the norms of assistance. Consequent upon the constitution of the Calamity Relief Fund, the State Governments are now required to meet the entire expenditure on the management of the natural calamities. Additional Central assistance can be provided only in the situation of a rare severity which requires its handling at national level. However, the scheme provides that if the State Government finds that the expenditure during a particular year exceeds the amount available under the CRF, they can ask the Union Government for the advance release of the amount equal to 25 per cent. The Central Government at its discretion can, however, allow higher percentage of advance release of Central share depending upon the gravity of the situation.

The State of Uttar Pradesh has an annual allocation of Rs. 90 crores under the CRF consisting of Rs. 67.50 crores as Central contribution and Rs. 22.50 crores as State's contribution. The Central Government had released its entire share of the CRF for 1991-92. The fourth instalment of the Central share of CRF amounting to Rs. 16.87 crores was released in advance on 25th October, 1991 which in normal course would have been released in the month of January, 1992. This was done to enable the State Government to meet the relief expenditure. In addition to Rs. 90 crores available under the CRF for 1991-92, the State Government was left with an unspent balance of Rs. 42.71 crores from the CRF of 1990-91 as per the expenditure reported by them. Thus an amount of Rs. 133 crores was available to the State Government for meeting the expenditure on natural calamities during 1991-92.

The State of Himachal Pradesh has annual allocation of Rs. 18 crores under the Calamity Relief Fund consisting of Rs. 13.50 crores as Central contribution and Rs. 4.50 crores as State contribution. For 1991-92 the Central Government has already released its three quarterly shares of the State CRF amounting to Rs 10.125 crores. The State of Himachal Pradesh has not made any request for advance release of the fourth quarterly instalment of the Central share which in normal course would be released in January, 1992. *(Interruption)*...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Madam, I am on a point of order.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Madam, he is not replying to the points raised in the yesterday's debate. He is reading something else.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: No, I am not reading. I have calculated everything and tried to compress it, but I will reply to all, whatever you need. This is the overall picture that is being presented.

In addition to the amount available under the CRF, the following assistance has been extended by various Union Ministries and Departments to the Uttar Pradesh Government till now:

Rs. 25 crores have been released as ways and means advance.

Rs. 6.51 crores have been released under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

Rs. 5.80 crores have been released as additional assistance under Indira Awas Yojana for construction and repair of houses in the earthquke affected areas.

Rs. 80 lakhs have been sanctioned from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

Rs. 8 lakhs have been sanctioned from Indian People's Natural Calamities Trust.

[Shri Balram Jakhar]

The National Housing Bank has released Rs. 10 crores to Uttar Pradesh State Agricultural and Rural Development Bank and Rs. 10 crores to HUDCO as a part of the assistance of Rs. 30 crores proposed to be provided to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for undertaking reconstruction of houses in the affected areas. The NHB proposes to provide the balance amount of Rs. 10 crores through a designated agency of the State Government. So, in all it is Rs. 30 crores that has been sanctioned for housing projects.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, through the Indian Red Cross Society, got despatched various relief articles valued at Rs. 73 lakhs.

The Ministry of Food allotted additional 5000 tonnes each of whtat and rice.

The Air Force made available six Chetak and two MIT helicopters for relief and rescue operations.

The Border Roads Organisation (BRO) repaired the damaged roads under their charge and made them motorable on priority basis.

The Ministry of Communications provided STD facilities to Uttarkashi, Tehri and Chamoli districts on emergency basis. They also repaired all the nine damaged telephone exchanges and made them operational by 2nd November, 1991. Hot line was also provided on priority basis to the Relief Commissioner of the State to enable him to monitor the relief work.

The Ministry of Health maintained constant contact with the State health authorities so as to provide assistance of manpowtrs and medicine whenever required by the State Government.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas ensured adequate supply of petroleum products to the affected areas.

The Ministry of Energy undertook rtpairs of dranaged transmission lines and made them functional on priority basis.

In the six districts affected by earthquake in Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh ,about 90,000 houses reported to have been damaged—about 20,000 fully and 70,000 partially. Following steps, both short-term and long-term, have been taken or are being taken to provide shelters to the affected persons:

Government of Uttar Pradesh is providing house subsidy at the rate of Rs. 20.000—Rs. 10,000 in cash and the balance of Rs. 10,000 in the form of building material—for each fully damaged house and Rs. 5,000 for each partially damaged house for undertaking repair or reconstruction work. An amount of Rs. 513.59 lakhs has since been distributed as house subsidy in the three districts of Uttarkashi, Tehri and Chamoli.

The following major areas of assistance have been identified by the Ministry of Urban Development for housing reconstruction programme for earthquake victims.

HUDCO would extend assistance for reconstruction of 20,000 houses with a loan assistance of Rs. 30 crores.

Appropriate building designs incorporating earthquake resistant technology for the houses have been made available.

Offer for setting up of three building centres at Uttarkashi, Tehri and Chamoli and six sub-centres for proper technology transfer and assistance for building materials and components has been made.

A programme for availing assis ance of Rs. 3.90 crores under Worl Food Programme as grant assistan tied up as Food for Work with t housing scheme is worked out by t Ministry of Urban Developme Ministry of Agriculture and HUD for the Government of Uttar Prade

Model houses with different designs for housing and cattle sheds, etc., for both sloping terrain and plain terrain, are proposed to be put up with the assistance of NBO.

Immediately, on the occurrence of the earthquake, a Committee, of Secretaries reviewed the position on 21st October, 1991, regarding the relief measures and directions were given to all the concerned departments to provide required assistance to the State Government concerning their sectors. The situation was regularly reviewed by the Cabinet Secretariat and the Prime Minister's Office. The Crisis Management Group also met under the Chairmanship of the Central Relief Commissioner on 28th October and 4th, 12th and 18th November, 1991, to review the position regarding action being taken by various Central Departments in rendering assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The decisions taken in these meetings have been communicated to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for appropriate action. The position regarding housing sector was reviewed by the Crisis Management Group on 3rd December, 1991. The State of Government of Uttar Pradesh wrote a letter to the Ministry of Finance on 1st November, 1991 indicating the tentative loss at Rs. 300 crores, in various sectors in the earthquake affected areas and requested for World Bank assistance for undertaking the Emergency Reconstruction Programme. The request of the Uttar Pradesh Government has been lodged with the World Bank authorities. An investigation team of the World Bank is at present visiting the affected areas since 2nd November, 1991 to have first hand assessment of the situation. Uttar Pradesh Government has also been requested to expedite the detailed project proposal for seeking the assistance from the World Bank. The detailed project proposal is awaited from the State Government. The earthquake of 20th October, 1991 had caused extensive damage to the various sectors and brought misery to the inhabitants of the areas. The efforts that are being made by the Governmental agencies cannot be adequate in such a situation and, therefore, relief assistance is being sought from non-governmetal agencies also. These voluntary agencies are distributing relief materials through Indian Red Cross Society, the State Government and through other channels. As per the policy of the Government, any assistance that is in cash from external agencies is routed through the Prime Minister's Relief Fund and any assistance that is made in kind is routed through Indian Red Cross Society. Execution of relief operations is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The efforts of the State Government are supplemented by the Central Government and necessary assistance is provided as and when required. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh is taking necessary relief measures. The affected districts have been divided into sectors for ensuring that relief reaches all the affected persons. May I admit here, Madam, that the Government agency is not enough to provide all the assistance that is need at one stroke. A devastating catastrophe has struck the people and those people need to be rehabilitated. We have to see that they are able to stand on their own feet. We have to see that they can withstand the winter and sow the seeds... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Would you yield for a minute, Mr. Minister? Madam, I raised a very specific question. Despite the relief measures that have been announced by the Government, the people who have been struck by this tragedy are not receiving any relief. People are dying of hunger and the bitter cold that winter has brought there. It is reported in the Press that thousands of them are suffering due to cold. Tents have not been provided to these people. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give the Minister a chance to reply. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Just one more thing, Madam. I would also like to know from the Minister whether the Government would apply is mind to reconsider the Tehri Dam project in view of the doubts expressed by none other than the Comptroller and Auditor General. It is reported that the project may till ecological equilibrium of the region ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMTN: No, this is not the way. Let the Minister finish his reply...(*interruptions*)...Please let him answer... (*Interruptions*)...There are only two minutes left and I will adjorn the House... (*Interruptions*)...

DR. G. VIJAY MOHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Essential commodities are not reaching the people ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please let the Minister finish his reply... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I was coming to the issue of Tehri Dam project. I have the information that the Tehri Dam project is designed to withstand the tremor of 8.2 and there is a rare possibility that the tremor could be beyond that. So far it is good. However, I have asked our scientists to review it because we cannot take chances... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJ MOHAN GANDHI (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Minister, are you appointing a senior committee of experts including international experts to look at the Tehri Dam in the light of the earthquake... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BALRAM JAKHR: I would like to assure the Member that our scientists are very good and competent. In fact we have built high gravity dams...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJ MOHAN GANDHI: Are you examining the issue ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We are always on the job...(*Interruptions*)... In fact, I have even been asked whether the nuclear reactors in the region would be affected ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJ MOHAN GANDHI: Sir, I have been told that the peak ground acceleration provides for only 0.25 G. whereas it is apprehended that the acceleration would be up to 1G. We want an assurance from the Minister that adequate steps would be taken. You say that the Indian scientists are good enough. But personally, I thing in this matter we should be very carefull and even take advantage of international expertise... (*Interruptions*)...

1 P.M. I personally think that in this matter we should be very careful and even we should take advantage of international expertise. The public wants an assurance that high-power trustworthy committee will survey the Tehri-dam after the impact of the earthquake has been assessed. I want an assurance on this.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: The CAG report also reveals that 86 earthquakes have taken plce in this region.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: It is 56. We always take all these things into onsideration and look into them in the proper way. It is not to be left to chance. Whatever the human mind can think, whatever the human ingenuity can do, we must visualise that and we must also expect that certain things might happen and we have to see how the counteraction is to be initiated so as to be prepared fully for the eventuality and we are always on this job. And, Madam, I can assure the honourable Members that I will look into it and ask the concerned scientists and the authorities to have a

proper and far-sighted look into the whole thing. That I will do. We will see to that.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RAJ MOHAN GANDHI: I asked about the Tehri dam.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: As I said, we cannot take any chances. But it is both ways. It is a lifeline for us because Tehri dam means a lot for us, a lot for the prosperity for us and, also, we have to see as to what we have to do if something happens to it. So, all these things are to be taken into consideration and we have to decide accordingly. Some friends also pointed out about the nuclear plant at Narora and asked what would happen to it. I have said that it is quite safe. On that what the scientists have assured us is that there is no problem on that score at all. So, what I am saying is that we have to see to all these things. Now, we have to see that we make these people stand on their own legs. We have to make sure that the channels for water which were blocked or destroyed are put into use, the roads which were disrupted or damaged are repaired quickly and the traffic passes through and we have to see that the relief is available immediately. I have also read what you have read and there are very very critical analyses and there are reports on the hardships that the poor people are facing.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: Relief is not reaching them. That is the main problem... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I think this is what we have to ascertain from the State Government. I have been trying to get in touch with the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and also the Revenue Minster. But I have not been able to contact them.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: The State Government has failed.

SHRI SOM PAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, what Mr. Raj Mohan Gndhi wanted to bring home was that there are two factors in this. One is that the shock perceived on the Richter scale and the other is the ground acceleration. The available information is that the dam has been designed to withstand a G-factor up to 2.5, but the scientists say that it can go back to G-1. Has that been taken care of? We would like to know whether we have the means to study it and, if not, what is going to be done.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I will take note of it and report back to you as to what the present position is regarding that.

Now, what I am saying is that we have to make sure that the water course is available to the people because they have to sow the next crop. I wanted to make sure and so, I myself went there and I tried to see to it. I wanted to make sure that they got seeds and fertilizers so that they could apply for the fertilizers and so the next crop now. That is also something important. I also tried to get some tin sheets and blankets *plus* tarpaulins which are nowbeing supplied. I know there might be some shortcomings here and there. But this has to be guaranteed to them. As I told you, I tried to contact the Revenue Minister and the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh for the past two days. I have been trying to get them, but I have not been able to contact them at all. I am trying again today to ensure that there are no compalints. There are severe strains on the people living there, in this biting cold, and, so, I want that we take care and provide them succour at this hour. There will be no let-up on this score. I will try to do that and I will try through the Relief Commissioner to keep in constant touch with the State Government. I will send him again and again and put him down there to see that everything goes there and whtever measures we have taken are proprly implemented and

[Shri Balram Jakhar]

whatever assistance we have provided reaches the people. I come to the question regarding the World Bank.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: You must have seen how the people have been kept in the open verandh in the hospital there.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: No. I went to that hospital. That also is not correct.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gopalsamy, you have had your chance to ask clarifications. We have to adjourn the House also. I know there are many questions still in your mind.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Still, we trying to repair that also. I put a high priority on that. At least, patients should be looked after properly. And whatever steps are needed, we will not be failing in our duty. But some snags here and there in between the State Government and the Centre may be there, but we will try to mend the fences.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदया, मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ा स्पष्ट और विस्तृत जवाब दिया है, मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : (बिहार) : मैडम, आज फाईव है।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : लेकिन कुछ सुचनाएं रह गई हैं। 45 हजार कम्बल, 35 हजार टिन चादरें और 20-20 हजार रुपये मकान बनाने के लिये प्रदेश सरकार ने पीड़ित परिवारों को दिया है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch till 2.30 p.m.

The House is then adjourned for lunch at six minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock, **The Vice-Chairman (Prof. Chandresh P. Thakur)** in the Chair.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL (AMENDMENT) BILL 1991 (TO AMEND ARTICLE 356)

SHRI SOKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and *motion was adopted.*

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: I introduce the Bill.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL (AMENDMENT) BILL 1991 (INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLE 31)

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: I introduce the Bill.

THE CONSTITUTION SCHEDULED CASTES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1991

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Sir, I move for leave to intorduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I introduce the Bill.